THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY MEYERS & MENGEL,

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

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THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND NEGRO EQUALITY.

Additional evidence that the Republican Party is for Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality.

The *New York Tribune*, in a leading editorial of March 16th, 1854, said:

"There is, no doubt, a great prejudice against the black race in the United States, but it is impossible to say that this is not the result of a cruel and systematic degradation, and it will continue to be impossible to say this with the least logical accuracy until all traces of the bondage in which the blacks have for nearly two centuries been held have disappeared. Such prejudice is by no means a novelty nor has it been at all confined to blacks. All Christians in the middle age supposed that Jews exhaled a bad odor from their bodies, and the marriage of a Jew and Christian at that period would have been far more likely to provoke a mob in any civilized city than the marriage of a white man and a black woman would be now. There is the simple fact. It is impossible to get around it, or under it, or over it, with the whole Copperhead power of wriggle. Now the white hatred of the black in this country is precisely of this character. Delicate people say that it is natural. We answer that it is impossible to prove that it is natural. Of course it is easy to classify its different sources. A man of great refinement may dislike to associate with an ignorant negro as he would with an ignorant man of whatever tribe. A man systematically acquiescent in the wrongs and cruelties of society may shun a negro as he would any unpopular white. A man who has himself been under-estimated, may be jealous of any attempt to do justice to others. But we must insist that all this settles nothing except our human inhumanity—except that in spite of our religious professions, we do not dwell together as brethren—except that we do not, in spite of our Bibles, believe that God has made all men of one blood. For the opinion of a jealous, illiterate, coarse-minded creature upon this or any other topic, the most refined hater of the African would probably have no respect and yet the illnatured prejudice of this brutalized being is just precisely the prejudice of the learned and accomplished. You ask the one why he hates the Black, and he will answer—because he hates him. You will ask the other why he hates the Black, and he will answer—because he hates him. For the life of us we cannot see why the philosopher of the shanty does not make out quite as good a case as the philosopher of the study. The reason why they cannot tell, but this they know, and know full well—they do not like the blacks!

It is hard to decide how long this prejudice may continue to influence society; and it will probably continue to be felt long after all tracks of it have disappeared from the statute-books of all the states. But this thing is certainly clear—that under the Constitution in its most liberal interpretation, and admitting our cherished American doctrine of equal human rights if a white man pleases to marry a black women, the mere fact that she is black gives no one a right to interfere to prevent or set aside such marriage. If a man can so far conquer his repugnance to a Black woman as to make her the mother of his children, we ask, in the name of the divine law and of decency, why he should not marry her?

Next to the *Tribune*, in influence and circulation in the Republican party is *The Independent*, edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Its leading editorial of the 25th of February 1864, thus speaks:—

"Leaving out of view our native born Americans of English descent there are enough of other stocks on this soil to make three other nations—namely, the Irish, the Germans and the Negroes. Even the Negroes number one million more than the whole population of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution. But these three stocks have not come hither to establish themselves as distinct peoples: but each to join itself to each till all together shall be built up into the monumental nation of the earth.

Read this again, Irishmen and Germans! the article continues:

"We believe the whole human race are one family—born, every individual, with a common prerogative to do the best he can for his welfare: that in political societies all men, of whatever various race or color, should stand on an absolute equality before the law, that whites and blacks should intermarry if they wish, and should not unless they wish; that the negro is not to be allowed to remain in this country, but is to remain without being allowed—asking nobody's permission but his own; that we shall have no permanent settlement of the negro question till our haughtier white blood, looking at the face of the negro, shall forget that he is black, and remember only that he is a citizen.

The article concludes:

Whether or not the universal complexion of the human family at the millennium "will not be white or black, but brown or colored," we certainly believe that the African tinted members of our community will in the future gradually bleach out their blackness. The facts of to day prove that beyond denial. Already three-fourths of the colored people of the United States have white blood in their viens. The two bloods have been gradually intermingling ever since there were whites and blacks among our population. This intermingling will continue. Under slavery it has been forced and frequent; under freedom it will be voluntary and unfrequent. But by-and-by counting the years not by Presidental campaigns but by centuries, the negro of the South, growing paler with every generation, will at last completely hide his face under the snow.

As early as 1863 Wendel Phillips said:

Remember this, the youngest of you; that on the 4th of July, 1863 you heard a man say that in the light of all history, in virtue of every page he ever read, he was an amalgamationist to the utmost extent. I have no hope for the future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world. God by the events of His providence, is crushing out the hatred of the race which has crippled this country until to day.

Theodore Tilton, followed, saying:

The history of the world's civilization is written in one word, which many are afraid to speak and many more afraid to bear—and that is amalgamation.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, met September 14th, 1865, Senator Sumner presiding. On taking the chair he used the following language:

"Neither the rebellion nor slavery is yet ended. The rebellion has been disarmed but that is all. Slavery has been abolished in name but that is all. As there is still a quasi rebellion, so is there still a quasi slavery. The work of liberation is not yet completed, nor can it be completed, until the equal rights of every person, once claimed as a slave, are placed under the safe-guard of irreversible guarantees. It is not enough to strike down the master; you must also lift up the slave.

I seek no merely formal Union, seething with smothered curses, but a practical, moral and political unity, founded on common rights, knit together by a common interest, and inspired by common faith, where our Constitution, interpreted anew, shall be a covenant with life and a league with Heaven, and liberty shall be everywhere not only a right but a duty. John Brown, on his way to the scaffold, where he was to atone with life for a deed of self-sacrifice, stopped to take up a slave child. That closing act was the legacy of the dying man to his country. That benediction we must continue and fulfil. The last shall be first, and so, in this new order, equality long postponed, shall become the master principle of our system, and the very frontispiece of our constitution. The rebellion was to beat down this principle, by founding a government on the alleged "inferiority of a race." Taking up the gauntlet, I now insist that the insolent assumption of the conspirators shall not prevail. This is not the first time that I have battled with the barbarism of slavery. I battle still, as the bloody monster retreats to its last citadel, and, God willing, I mean to "to fight it out on this line," if it takes what remains to me of life.

General Butler, also, addressed that Convention, he said:

"Again, it is objected, if the negro votes he will be the equal of the white man, and I am triumphantly asked, "are you in favor of negro equality?" I answer yes, equality of political rights. (Loud applause.) As to any other equality, my "pride of race" teaches me that my race is superior to his. I am not afraid of the contest with him for that superiority, giving him fair play. If God has made him my superior he will show it. I will not attempt to prevent him from asserting that superiority if he has it, by wrong and injustice. (Applause.) Those who are continually crying out that the negro is their inferior, act as if they were afraid that giving him a fair field he would show himself equal or superior. The principal of justice asserted this, that every man should have the right to be the equal of every other man if he can. (Applause.) Now as I understand it, the true loyal Union men do not insist that every negro shall vote, more than every white man shall vote. But what we do ask, in the name of justice and right, is that the qualification of voters shall be equal. Fix the standard where you please. If the Black man comes up to it, let him vote. If the White man comes up to it let him vote. If neither, neither. (Loud applause.)

Soldiers who have fought our battles for us and saved the country shall have a vote in the Government of the country wherever they be. (Applause.) He who is worthy of handling a bullet in defence of the country, should carry a ballot in the government of the country. The fact of serving his country in the field, should be his certificate of naturalization, his enfranchisement, his citizenship, his qualification to vote everywhere. (Loud applause.) It is due to those in whose hands we have trusted the musket that they should have the ballot. Grant this, and the equality of right to the ballot, in white or black, is settled at once and forever. We are called radicals because we advocate this measure, and thus point out the way to the speedy reconstruction of the Southern States, but we are the true conservatives. Put the ballot in the hand of the negro under whatever reasonable restriction, and you send a guard with him for his protection at all times and everywhere. Having power to redress his own wrongs and to assert his manhood, you may withdraw your armies from the slaveholding States, as far as he is concerned. He can protect himself and will not rebel against the laws he helps to make with the ballot.

That Convention adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the entire pacification of the country, and the restoration of order is an object of the first importance, and one which requires the exercise of the most deliberate and cautious wisdom, in order that there may be no necessity of retracing our steps; and we agree with the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who in their recent State Convention, expressed the conviction that the people lately in rebellion cannot *be safely entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proved their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating into their constitutional provisions, and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness;* and we call upon Congress, before whom must speedily come the whole question of reorganizing the southern community, and to see to it that the loyal people, white and black, shall have the most perfect guarantees for their safety before any final steps are taken toward restoring the revolted people of the South to their feleited rights.

Compare the words in Italics with the language of the resolution of the Republican convention of Pennsylvania, and determine wither the doctrine of both are not identical upon this subject.

Senator Sumner in one day in the Senate offered a series of seven resolutions on the slavery and negro questions, presented memorials praying that the right of suffrage may be extended to persons of African descent, introduced a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act and another to enable negroes to testify in federal courts. A negro was put in nomination for the office of chaplain at the organization of the last Massachusetts Legislature, and was hardly defeated, and Mr Sumner wrote to some of his friends, expressing his "mortification that the friends of human progress in the Legislature of the Old Bay State had not been more united and elected a colored chaplain."

Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in his reply to Mr. Cox's speech on miscegenation, quoted a passage from a work on Central America, in which it was stated "that the great work of practical amalgamation had been going on quietly for generations; that color was considered a mere matter of taste, and that some of the most respectable inhabitants had black wives and mongrel children," and Mr. Kelley added that the incident purified our minister of some prejudices, and continued: "Our fellow-citizens of African descent, freed by the rebellion, will not be long in Americanizing this, to them, congenial region, in which complexional differences do not affect the social or political position of a man, if we have the sense and humanity to give them a fair chance for culture and enterprise.

Forney, commenting on this in the Philadelphia *Press*, says: "These are practical and therefore valuable truths. They open the way for statesmen to new thoughts, and to new preparations for the eternal adjustment of the tremendous issues growing out of the war.

Henry Wilson, at the third decade of the American Anti-Slavery Society summed up what this administration had done for the black man.

Two and a half years have passed away, and there stands a proclamation—never to be recalled or modified—making three millions, three hundred thousand men in the rebel states free forevermore (applause)—there stands an act forever prohibiting slavery in the vast territories of the United States (applause)—there stands an act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and I thank God that he gave me the privilege of introducing the bill that abolished the cleaving curse in the capitol of my country. [Three cheers for Henry Wilson were proposed by Fred. Douglass, and given by the audience.] There stands an act annulling the slave codes and black laws of the District of Columbia, making the black men amenable to the same laws, to be tried in the same manner, and to be subjected to the same punishment as white men, and I am thankful that it was my privilege to introduce that measure of justice and humanity. (Applause.) There, too, stands an act, clothing the President with authority to place the sword, the rifle, the bayonet, and the flag in the hands of black men, to fight the battles of the republic. There is the recognition of the black republic of Hayti and Liberia—the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade—the opinion of the Attorney General that the black man is a citizen of the United States—and the passport of the Secretary of State, the evidence to the nations of the citizenship of men of the African race. (Applause.)

The Republicans of Pennsylvania on Saturday, Sept. 16th, 1865, held a meeting at National Hall, Philadelphia, organized by John Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Committee, at which Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, was the principal speaker. The campaign for Hartranft and Campbell has thus been inaugurated, by Massachusetts men, will be conducted for the propagation of their doctrines, and if successful will be heralded as a victory for their principles.

Hon. Morton McMichael, Editor of the North American, and Republican candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, at that meeting said, "I pledge myself to know no creed, nor sect, nor color, but the truly loyal man should always find in him a friend, whether he be rich or poor, black or white; and he would not give dollar to the furtherance of union principles.

The REPUBLICAN or UNION PARTY in the following States have passed resolutions in favor of allowing Negroes to vote.

MASSACHUSETTS,	MINNESOTA,
RHODE ISLAND,	IOWA,
CONNECTICUT,	VERMONT.

The Republicans of PENNSYLVANIA, through their County Conventions, have decided in favor of "Universal Suffrage" in the following named counties:

CRAWFORD,	NORTHAMPTON,
SUSQUEHANNA,	UNION·
SULLIVAN,	

The following named Republican newspapers have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage"—advocating either a change of the State or Federal Constitutions:

Press, Philadelphia city.
Gazette, Pittsburg, Allegheny county.
Commercial, " " "
Dispatch, " " "
Telegraph, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.
Examiner, Lancaster, Lancaster county.
Record, Reading, Berks county.
Democrat, Kittanning, Armstrong county.
Alleghanian, Ebensburg, Cambria county.
Reporter, Towanda, Bradford county.
Dispatch, Mercer county.
Gazette, Sunbury, Northumberland co.
American, Danville, Montour county.
Herald, Norristown, Montgomery county.
Herald & Whig, Somerset, Somerset county.
Western Advocate, Greene county.
Tribune, Johnstown, Cambria county.
Reporter & Tribune, Washington county.
Miner's Journal, Pottsville, Schuylkill co.
Village Record, Westchester, Chester co.
American Republican, Chester county.
Republican, Montrose, Susquehanna co.
Northern Pennsylvanian, Susquehanna co.
Register, Hollidaysburg, Blair county.
Republican, York, York county.

Try them by their Record.

On the 26th of May, 1864, a bill for the registration of voters in the city of Washington was before the Senate of the United States.—Mr. Sumner moved to amend as follows: "Provided, *That there shall be no exclusion of any person from the registry on account of color.*"

27th May, 1864.—Mr. Harlan moved to amend the amendment by making the word "person" read "persons," and by adding the words: "Who have borne arms in the military service of the United States, and have been honorably discharged therefrom.

Which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wilkinson,—12.

On 27th February, 1863, a supplement to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company's Charter was before the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sumner offered this proviso to the first section: "That no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color."—Which was agreed to:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harris, Howard, King, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpin, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—18.

On 2d March, 1863, the House of Representatives concurred in the amendment.

On 10th February, 1864, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner offered the following:

"*Resolved*—That the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider the expediency of further providing by law against the exclusion of colored persons from the equal enjoyment of all railroad privileges in the District of Columbia."

Which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck: Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Hendrick, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—10.

24th February, 1864.—Mr. Willey, from the Committee appointed upon this subject, reported that "colored persons are entitled to all the privileges of said road which other persons have," and the committee were discharged.

17th March, 1865.—The United States Senate considered the bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company in the District of Columbia, the question being the amendment of Mr. Sumner, as follows:

"Provided, That there shall be no regulation excluding any person from any car on account of color."

Which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Black, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Harding, Harris, Hendrick, Johnson, Lane, Powel, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—12.

On 19th June, 1864, this question came up in the House of Representatives on the foregoing amendment. The House refused to strike it out by a vote of 60 to 76. All the Democratic members from Pennsylvania voted to strike it out, and Messrs. Broomall, Kelley, Moorhead, A Myers, L. Myers, O'Neill, Scofield, Stevens, Thayer, and Williams, all Pennsylvania Republicans, voted against striking it out. Their vote changed the result. The bill passed and was approved by the President, and is now the law in the National Capital.

21st June, 1864.—A supplement to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company's Charter was before the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner moved to amend as follows:

"*Provided*, that there shall be no exclusion of any person from any car on account of color."

Which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Johnson, Lane, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trmbull, Van Winkle, Willey—16.

The bill then passed the Senate—yeas 23, nays 18.

On February 8, 1865, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the vote on the bill to allow negroes to ride in the passenger railway cars was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigham, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Haines, Hoge, Householder, Lowry, McCandless, Nicholas, Ridgway, Roger, St. Clair, Wilson, Worthington, and Turrell—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Barker, Clymer, Donoven, Hopkins, James, Latta, N. Sherry, Montgomery, Randall, Schell, Stark, Wallace, Walls—14.

The bill went to the House for concurrence, and on the 23d of March, 1865, on the motion to discharge the committee and take up and pass the bill, the following Republicans voted

YEA—Messrs. Adlum, Alleman (of Snyder) Bemus, Billingfell, Brown, Bourquin, Chadwick, Cochran (Erie,) Cochran (Philadelphia), Colville, Freeborn, Glass, Grinnell, Guernsey, Herron. Hill, Hoffer. Kaiser, Kerns, Lex. McClure, McElroy, McKinley, Manley, Marsh, Miller, Negley, Orwig, Pennypacker. Quay, Ross, Ruddiman, Sharpless, Slack, Smith, Sturtevant, Thomas, Tyson, Wells, Welsh, Wood, and Olmstead, Speaker—12.

EXTRACT FROM AN OFFICIAL ORDER OF ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS, U. S. A.

The incorporation into the army of the United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought as speedily as possible to the highest state of discipline. Accordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring those troops to perform most of the labor on fortifications, and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps, will cease; and they will only be required to take their fair share of fatigue duty with the white troops.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS, Adjt. Gen.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Extract from the official correspondence between Commissioner Ould, of Richmond, and Gen. Butler and Solicitor Whiting:

* * The wrongs, indignities, and privations suffered by our white soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been solemnly pledged *to the colored soldiers* (!) in her ranks.

(Signed), B. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. and Agent of Exchange.

* * All *other* questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Their Downward Progress.

It is instructive, and ought to be convincing, to notice how surely and certainly the Republican party have advanced, step by step, toward its final goal—miscegenation. Look at the record.

Step 1.—Prohibition of slavery in the territories.

Step 2.—Confiscation of the slave property of rebels.

Step 3.—The Emancipation proclamation.

Step 4.—Insisting upon an equality of the colored with white people in public cars and conveyances.

Step 5.—The arming of negro soldiers.

Step 6.—Insisting upon their having equal bounties and pay with white soldiers.

Step 7.—The right to vote.

Step 8.—Social equality.

Step 9.—The mingling of races.

They are driven forward by the inexorable law of their existence; born in agitation, they will persistently agitate until driven to the wall by the conservative masses of the nation, or their last degrading step be fully reached.

The Other Side.

The hero of Cumberland Gap—Gen. Geo. W. Morgan—Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio—thus spoke before the convention that nominated him:

There is no hardship in limiting the negro to the rights of an inhabitant; and still less so, when it is considered that for such services as he may have rendered in the field, he has been rewarded with freedom. If the negroes so desire, they can remain as peaceful inhabitants of an inferior order, and united to the society, without participating in all its advantages. That is, they would be protected in life, liberty, and property, without having the right to vote, or the exercise of the other rights which are incident to suffrage. The Oberlin committee said to Gen. cox, in their letter of July 24 1865: "We want to know directly from you, your views on the following subjects: 1st, Are you in favor of modifying our Constitution so as to give the elective franchise to colored men?" To this question thus plainly put, General Cox made no reply, and every reader of his letter is left to draw his own inference. As to his views as to negro suffrage in Ohio, he speaks of the logic of events, which I understand to mean to drift with the current; and if in the event of his election, and it appearing that a majority of the leaders of his party favor negro suffrage in Ohio, then he, as Governor will favor amending our Constitution so as to make negroes voters.

He says that the few colored men we have among us are mere waifs and strays from the great body, but the question is, are these colored waifs and strays to be given the right of suffrage in Ohio? In his letter General Cox declined to answer that question; but at the late meeting at Oberlin, General Cox took occasion to define his position as to negro suffrage in Ohio. According to the official dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, he declared: "I have seen black troops fight nobly, and I say of all, that they who were good enough to fight with us, are good enough to stand on the Union platform with me." This frank and explicit declaration of General Cox in favor of negro equality in Ohio, clears away the doubts which existed as to the true interpretation of certain gassages of his letter; and as I recognise the right of the people to be informed of the opinions of a candidate upon all public issues submitted to their consideration, I here declare that I am opposed to conferring the right of suffrage on negroes in Ohio or in the South now or at any future time, or under any circumstances.

In 1860 there were more than 25,000 negroes in Ohio, and it is believed that the number has been increased fourfold from that time. Are we to confer the right of suffrage on a negro population of 100,000, and thereby convert our State into a negro colony? For, grant citizenship to negroes in Ohio, and the African dependency proposed to be established by Gen. Cox would become depopulated. The waifs and strays would be the only inhabitants of the dependency, and the great body of negroes would migrate to Ohio and other States, where they could enjoy social and political equality with the white race. Is this the reward which our brave soldiers are to receive for all their perils in a hundred battles, and all their toils in a score of campaigns?

Now that the war is over, shall we say to the soldiers, "As a reward for your valor we will reduce you to the level of the negroes?" And our laboring men, are they to be brought into competition with negroes with half wages and be forced to take negroes' prices or starve? No, sirs, it must not be done. The whole scheme of negro equality is chimerical and fraught with danger. We have upon this continent examples of the total incapacity of mongrel races for self-government. At the outbreak of the American Revolution the population of the United States and that of Mexico were about equal—three millions each. In either country there were three races—the white, red, and black. In the States of the Union, free as well as slave, the negroes have been kept in a condition of submission to the white race, and from a comparatively small number they have increased to four million souls; while on the other hand the savage spirit of the Indians spurned control, and a conflict eusued, which will only cease with the existence of the red man. And what is the relative condition of Mexico and the United States. The former has but five millions inhabitants; nearly one-half of her territory has been absorbed by the United States; and she is destitute of commerce, manufactures; and schools, while our ships cover the water of every sea, our manufactures are to be found in every part of the globe, and every child in our land has an opportunity to obtain an English education. Why this difference? The United States and Mexico were alike colonized by Europeans. In the former the white race preserved its integrity; while the Spaniards, on the other hand, amalgamated with the Indian and the negro, and a race of wretched mongrels, doomed to a state of chronic anarchy, is the result. Some well-meaning persons ask, "Might it not be better to give the negro the right of suffrage, and have done with the vexed question?" Such was the cry for twenty-five years prior to the rebellion. Let us abolish slavery, and have done with the vexed question. What has been the result? Let those who think thus be not deceived, for he who votes for negro suffrage, votes for the inauguration of the most cruel, merciless, and devastating of all wars—a war of races; a war which spares neither age, nor sex, nor condition; a war which would make the West and North, as well as the South, a scene of fearful blight and desolation. We are told in a tone of rejoicing by certain distinguished gentlemen that in the South the conflict of races has already begun, and that our own race will be driven to the wall—that is, be exterminated; and that in the new order of things, a negro aristocracy will be created, and that negroes will occupy seats in the Supreme Court, and in the halls of national legislature. That is the proposition. Six millions of your own race—men, women, and children—shall be trampled into the earth, in order that an aristocracy of four millions of negroes shall be established upon their graves! Can it be that a policy so monstrous in itself, so atrocious in its conception; a policy equally inhuman, unconstitutional, and unchristian, can receive the sanction of the enlightened citizens of Ohio? Can it be true that the people of Ohio desire the extermination of our countrymen of the South, and that the black man's home shall be built upon the white man's grave? Forbid it, heaven! And in the name of our country, in the name of civil liberty, in the name of all we hold most dear on earth, and invoke the spirits of the mighty dead—of Washington and of Adams, of Franklin and of Jefferson, of Hamilton, and of Madison, against the horrid profanation against humanity, against the constitution, against the divine spirit of Christianity itself.

FROM EVERY QUARTER of the State the political news is of the most gratifying character. The Democracy are thoroughly aroused to the importance of success in the pending contest. In every county, from which intelligence has been received, there is such organization as must produce the most beneficial results. But much hard work is yet to be done. The contest for United States Senator will cause the Republicans to make desperate efforts to carry the Legislative tickets. To counteract this influence, the Democracy must poll every legal vote within their reach. There must be no lukewarmness, no apathy, no cessation of labor. Democrats and Conservatives! Friends of the Union and the Constitution! Opponents of negro suffrage and negro equality! Devote all the time that now remains between this and election day to the GOOD OLD CAUSE!—*Age.*

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 61. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 5317

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1865. VOL. 9, NO. 10.

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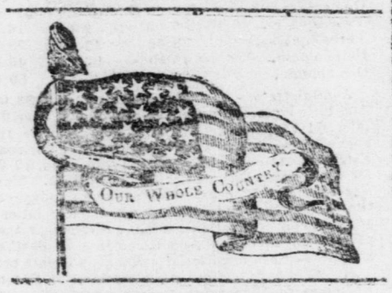
BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: OCTOBER 6, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

COL. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Of Bucks County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

LT. COL. J. P. LINTON,
Of Cambria County.

REPRESENTATIVES,

A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co.,
GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co.

COUNTY TICKET.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,

..... STANFORTH, Bedford Bor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,

M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,

D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,

SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,

JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,

JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Is Negro Suffrage an Issue?

The Republicans in all the New England States, in Iowa, and Minnesota, have directly, and in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by implication, taken ground in favor of Negro Suffrage. The following are sentiments uttered by leading men in their organization, and echoed by the Bedford *Inquirer*:

"NOW COMES THE CRISIS, WHAT IS THE NEGRO? WELL, I SAY, IN THE FACE OF ALL PREJUDICE, THAT AMID THE GALLANTRY, THE PATIENCE, THE HEROISM OF THIS WAR, THE NEGRO BEARS THE PALM."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"WE NEED THE VOTES OF THE COLORED PEOPLE: IT IS NUMBERS, NOT INTELLIGENCE, THAT COUNTS AT THE BALLOT BOX."—*H. Winter Davis.*

"WE ARE PLEADING EARNESTLY WITH THE STATE TO ABOLISH THE DISTINCTION OF CASTE BY UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. WE SEE THAT THIS WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO THE EQUALITY OF THE BLACK WITH THE WHITE; THE ELEVATION OF THE NEGRO TO THE GOVERNORSHIP, THE SENATORSHIP BY THE SIDE OF HIS WHITE BROTHER."—*H. W. Beecher.*

"WE KNOW OF SEVERAL DOZEN OF COLORED MEN THAT WE WOULD RATHER SEE MARCH TO THE BALLOT-BOX AND CAST THEIR BALLOTS THAN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF COPPERHEADS WE CAN NAME."—*Bedford Inquirer*, June 2, 1865.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
ROOMS, PHILA., Sept. 27th, 1865.

The nation, emerging from internal convulsion, is about to enter upon a new career.

Shall we be launched upon the highway to increased power and grandeur, or upon a sea of distracting questions affecting our social and political relations?

Shall the Constitution be our chart, or will we trust our bark to the guidance of Puritanical schismatics?

The Democratic party has arrayed itself in united phalanx under the banner of the Constitution, and marches side by side with the President in his restoration policy.

The Republican party is distracted in sentiment and divided in council. Its platform, its press, its candidates and its central authority fail to meet the questions of the living present, and fear to face the realities of the immediate future.

They seek to cover the future beneath the lifeless events of the past. Oblivious of debt, oppression, and shoddy, they prate of their services, their sacrifices, and their loyalty, and puerile invective supplies the place of manly declaration of opinion.

The past is valuable only as a guide to the present and future.

Practical, earnest, honest men, want acts and opinions for the present and future.

The present and the future NOW demand of the Republican party that it shall answer:

1st. ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION?

2d. ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND NEGRO EQUALITY?

Democrats of Pennsylvania:

The hour of your triumph approaches.

An enemy divided in council and distracted in sentiment is before you.

"Whilst they move to turn our flank" with the dead rubbish of the past, "let us pierce their weakened centre" with the vital issues of the present.

Arouse to vigorous and determined action, and you must be victorious.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

THE FRAUDS UPON THE SOLDIERS!

AN INFERNAL TRICK EXPOSED!

Heroes of the War Cheated out of their Votes!

At the October election, last fall, a poll was held at "Barracks No. 1, Soldier's Rest," Washington, D. C., at which 48 votes were polled in all. Of these 28 were Democrats, and 20 Republicans, the whole Democratic ticket receiving a majority of 8 votes, except the candidate for Congress, who according to the return, received 29 votes, yet was returned as beaten 29 votes by his Abolition competitor, who is set down in the return as having received 58 votes, *just 10 more than were polled altogether, by both parties! In order to carry out this fraud, the tickets were destroyed, at least not a single ticket was returned in the poll-book*, as the law requires. Thus the 29 men who made a majority of the voters at this poll, were cheated out of their votes, and might just as well not have voted at all. The following is a list of the voters at this poll, and if they are yet living they can remunerate, at the coming election, the Abolition scoundrels who defrauded them:

GEORGE NICHAM	Bedford county,	St Clair,
MATTHIAS SMITH,	"	Bedford,
ADAM SHUSH,	"	East Providence,
A HARTLEY,	"	Bedford,
ZACH CLARK,	"	Snake Spring,
A POTE,	"	Mid. Woodberry,
JACOB CASHMAN,	"	do
GEO F MORTZ,	"	Cumberland,
E KAY,	"	Hopewell,
SAMUEL SMITH,	"	Bedford,
E GRIMES,	"	do
D SMITH,	"	do
WM SWARTZ,	"	South Woodberry
AMOS McCRAY,	"	Bedford,
S G MUHLIN,	"	do
A P MILLER,	"	Harrison,
SAM'L DAVIS,	"	Hopewell,
WM BRANT,	"	Harrison,
S McDOWELL,	"	Monroe,
G W SLARKEY,	"	Colerain,
D W SNOWBERGER,	"	Mid. Woodberry,
E V RIGHT,	"	Napier,
ENOS ELLIS,	"	do
J W GROWDEN,	"	Cum. Valley,
A J DAVIS,	"	Colerain,
G C RENZER,	"	Napier,
A LENHARD,	"	Snake Spring,
W B GILSON,	"	Bedford,
JOHN ARMAIL,	"	Juniata,
J SMITH,	"	do
P HILLEGAS,	"	Monroe,
J WARD,	"	do
SAMUEL STRAIGHT,	"	
AARON COKL,	"	St. Clair,
FRED. CLAYBORN,	"	Union,
J S GINODEN,	"	Cumberland,
W J BRANT,	"	
M MILLER,	"	Southampton,
J MANSPEAKER,	"	E. Providence,
JOHN WANFIELD,	"	
SAMUEL F BURKHART,	"	Harrison,
GEO W RINARDE,	Fulton county,	Hopewell,
JACOB SPEEGE,		do
DAVID BOLLMAN,		do
WILLIAM BRALLIER,		do
J H ANDERSON,		Broadtop,
J W NYCUM,		Monroe,
B A COOPER,		do

ANOTHER COMPANY DEFRAUDED!

At the October election, last fall, Co. H, 208th P. V., held an election, but there being a majority of Democrats among them, it was so managed that the return was mixed up with the names of voters from *five counties*, and the *tickets were destroyed*, or not returned, so that their vote could not be counted. It is generally believed that this trick was performed after the return left the army, and while on its way to the Prothonotary. The following are the names of the soldiers disfranchised:

Daniel B Bulger, Levi Stepsey, John Hines, David S Johnson, David B Bulger, Levi Cramer, David F Keagy, Geo G Gibson, Joseph Ross, John F Fluck, Jos Gates, Simon College, Joseph Fry, Jno R Oaks, Joseph C Long, Wm G Eicholtz, Jno McDonald, Adam Comer, Alex Skipper, Job S Akers, Jacob Crawford, Jno A Shade, A M May, Wm L Sams, Job Robison, Wm Faulkner, J A Slick, Sam'l Langden, J W Hann, Jesse Peck, Joseph L Daugherty, Lafayette Burns, Geo Keagy, Wm Frederick, Jacob College, J T Barkley.

Who Can Do It?

What Democratic soldier can vote for Capt. Weaverling, after reading the following:

Some time about the last of June, 1865, a gentleman happening to stop at Bloody Run one evening, overheard a conversation between Capt. Weaverling and another gentleman, on the subject of the coming celebration of the Fourth of July in Bedford. Capt. Weaverling said the "copperheads were going to have a celebration, and if he had the means and dare do it, he would charge on them, rather than they should celebrate the Fourth of July."—Should the Captain deny this charge we are prepared to substantiate our words. Among the men who celebrated the Fourth, on Mann's Hill, whom Weaverling styles "copperheads," were upwards of 200 returned soldiers, some of them maimed and crippled. Shame, where is thy blush?

More Evidence.

Horace Greeley, having been recently invited to attend a convention of negroes at Raleigh, North Carolina, and being unable to attend, has written them a letter, in the course of which he says:

Be Patient. We may not win a full recognition of your rights directly; but the effort will never be abandoned until its success is assured. And we are no longer resisted by a vested, tenacious pecuniary *interest*—an all but omnipotent "vested right." Slavery the tree, whereof negro hate and white prejudice of color are branches, has been cut down. There is still vitality in the roots, but the branches are bound to wither and decay. Yet this is not the work of a day; and we must "learn to labor, and (if need be) to *wait*.

This shows the purpose of the party, of which Horace Greeley is one of the leaders. "The effort," says he, "to win a full recognition of the rights of the negroes, will never be abandoned, until its success is assured." Ought not this to be evidence sufficient to convince any man that the Abolition party intends to give the negro the right of suffrage?

IMPORTANT!

Notice to Election Boards!

The District Attorney of this county has given the following notice, to which we call the attention of the election-boards and citizens of this county:

To the Officers of Election and Citizens of Bedford County:

As District Attorney for this county, charged as such with the duty of prosecuting in its courts offenders against the laws of the Commonwealth, I think it timely and proper to call your attention to a question concerning the right of voting at the approaching election; to the end that the laws may be kept and the legal rights of electors maintained.

The qualifications of an elector (beside naturalization in case of foreign birth) are few in number, and are plainly set forth in the Constitution of the State; and so long as that Constitution remains unchanged no power whatever can add to or subtract from them. They are recited in the general election laws, and these laws are thus made to present the only questions which arise as to the electoral qualifications of our people.

It has been alleged recently that non-reporting persons under the United States drafts, and others who left their districts to avoid being drafted, are not entitled to vote at State elections, and that boards of election should reject their votes. But election boards have no right to reject the votes of such persons, and no power to try or determine the question whether they are in fault or not under United States laws. The absurdity of stopping elections to try draft questions, is manifest at first blush; and there is no law conferring such power on election officers, or regulating its exercise. On the contrary, there is most express law, with penalties, to prevent any such departure from official duty by them.

By the 103d section of the General Election Law of 24 July, 1839, it is provided, that—

"If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizens, * * * each of the persons so offending shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed in the 107th section of this act, (*i. e.* by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200.)

By the 67th section of the same law, it is provided, that,

"Every person qualified *as aforesaid*, and who shall make due proof (if required) of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, *shall be admitted to vote* in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside."

And by the 19th section of the same law, an inspector's oath is prescribed, which is in part as follows: "* * * * and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to *the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth*, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by *law; nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid.*" &c.

It thus appears, that the vote of a person qualified under the State Constitution and laws *must be received*, that its rejection is an *indictable offense*, and that the inspectors are expressly sworn not to reject such vote, nor even to *vexatiously delay* the voter in giving it.

There is also ample provision of law to protect the voter from annoyance, intimidation, or violence from any person whatever in the exercise of his right to vote. By section 116 of the Election Law above mentioned, it is provided, that—

"If any person * * * shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months."

By this section a severe punishment can be inflicted on any person who attempts to deter an elector from voting by threatening him with a prosecution or arrest, or using any other intimidation or any force with such object.

The pretense that Congress has prohibited non-reporting men from voting at State elections is not true in point of fact, and such prohibition could have no effect if it were enacted. Congress cannot determine who shall or shall not vote at a State election, simply because the question is wholly outside of its jurisdiction and beyond its powers. It has no power in connection with, or relating to State suffrage or citizenship, except the power conferred upon it by the States to pass uniform laws of naturalization for persons born abroad. Each State fixes exclusively and conclusively, by its own Constitution, the qualifications of suffrage at elections within its borders.

I have thus called the attention of election officers and citizens to this subject, as introductory to the notice which I now give, that for any violations of the laws securing the full and complete exercise of the right of suffrage to the electors of this county, prosecutions will be promptly instituted and due punishment inflicted. Neither the rejection of legal votes nor intimidation of voters will be permitted to go unpunished. The laws are in force in Bedford county, and they *shall* be executed.

JOHN PALMER,
District Attorney of Bedford county.

Bedford, October 2, 1865.

CHEERING NEWS!

We have advices from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which give us renewed confidence in the coming success of the Democracy. Let every Democrat do his duty and *victory is certain!*

BE FIRM!

An effort is now being made by the Abolitionists to prevent white citizens from voting at the coming election. Stand up for your rights, men, and don't be alarmed at any demonstration or trick of the enemy. If they attempt to interfere with the elective franchise, the laws will be enforced upon them and some of them will have a nice chance of a residence in the county jail. Read the notice of the District Attorney, in this column, know your rights,

Pensioners!

Crippled soldiers, what will become of your pensions, if a standing army is to be kept up and the public debt repudiated, as Wendell Phillips proposes to do? If you let the government get into the hands of the Massachusetts Abolitionists, they will repudiate the public debt, greenbacks will be worth no more than the old Continental Currency, and you will be left without support from a government, which you gave your blood to sustain!

A Great Convert.

The President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, is now carrying out the Democratic doctrine, in the restoration of the Southern States. He is truly a great accession to the Democratic army. Let us rally around him and beat back from him the attacks of his enemies, the radical Abolitionists!

POLL EVERY VOTE!

Let not a single Democratic voter remain away from the polls. A victory now, will insure us a Democratic Governor next fall. *Now is the time to work.* See that your neighbors turn out to the election. If they cannot get there any other way, *take your team and haul them. Every* Democrat should attend, in person, to getting his neighbor to the poll. Hurrah, boys!—Keep the ball rolling!

Doctors Differ.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, of Sept. 26, in an article headed, "Come up Higher," addressed to John Cessna, we find the following:

"We are sorry to see Mr. Cessna shirk a point so frankly and justly pressed upon him. *If negro suffrage is not a issue in Pennsylvania, we should like to know whats.*"

John Cessna tries to make people believe that Negro Suffrage is not an issue in Pennsylvania. Horace Greeley says it is. Who shall decide when doctors disagree. The best plan is to vote the White Man's Ticket, and then you can't go wrong.

Beware of Bogus Tickets!

The county has been flooded with mixed tickets. Examine your ammunition before you shoot. *Fire a solid shot.* Make your vote count and don't fritter it away by "scratching" a single name upon the ticket.

Look Out for Tricks!

The Abolitionists will, doubtless, post up lying hand-bills, just prior to the election. This is one of their usual games. Don't be deceived by them!

LIES!

The last *Inquirer* is filled chock full of the most glaring and outrageous lies in regard to Democrats. We appeal to the *intelligent* people of Bedford county, can you be influenced by such infamous lying? Among the *lies* which the last *Inquirer* utters are the following: "The Copperheads contemplated a general assassination!" "Copperheads shoot at Enrolling officers!" "Copperheads vote in a body to exclude the soldiers from the right of suffrage!" "Copperheads run the county $16,000 in debt!" "Jacob Crouse was murdered by order of the Bedford Gazette!" "Copperhead teachings murdered Josiah Baughman!" "Copperheads burned the barns of Union men!" &c, &c.—When we say that these things are *lies*, we say that we mean and we hold ourself personally responsible for what we say. If "Copperheads" burned barns and counseled the murder of Lieut. Baughman, why don't some law-loving abolitionist have them indicted and punished? If Jacob Crouse was shot by "order of the Bedford Gazette," why is not B. F. Meyers indicted as accessary to the shooting? Ah! the scoundrels who promulgate such hellish lies, know too well that these charges are coined in their own accursed hearts and that no decent white man, (only their own miserable dupes) can be induced to believe them. How low must a party have sunk, whose leaders are compelled to resort to tricks like those of the Bedford *Inquirer!*

$500.

A friend authorizes us to say that after he shall have voted, on next Tuesday, he will bet

FIFTY DOLLARS that the Democratic State Ticket will be elected!

FIFTY DOLLARS that A. J. Colborn and Geo. A. Smith will be elected to the Legislature!

FIFTY DOLLARS that the whole Democratic County Ticket will be elected!

FIFTY DOLLARS that John Palmer will be elected District Attorney!

FIFTY DOLLARS that George Mardorff will be elected County Treasurer!

FIFTY DOLLARS that Hent. W. G. Eicholtz will be elected Associate Judge!

FIFTY DOLLARS that Patrick Donahoe will be elected County Surveyor!

FIFTY DOLLARS that Michael S. Ritchey will be elected County Commissioner!

FIFTY DOLLARS that D. R. Anderson and Samuel Beckley, will be elected Directors of the Poor!

FIFTY DOLLARS that Bedford county will give 500 majority for the Democratic State Ticket!

All of these bets to be taken together!

SHAME!

The *Inquirer* of this week contains its usual appeal to the basest and vilest passions of flesh for the brutality of that man's nature, who can resort to the trick of stirring up the worst passions of his fellow being, for the purpose of gaining his end. The fellow who writes the appeals to the baser natures of his fellows, which befoul the columns of that sheet, should be ridden out of town on a three-cornered rail. We demand of the decent men of the "Republican" party whether they intend to take the responsibility for whatever may result from his outrageous publications!

REMEMBER THEM!

Personal appeals are now being made by the Abolition candidates and their friends, to Democrats, for support at the coming election. Some certain men in Bedford who belong to the Abolition organization, boast privately, that they can control the votes of Democrats for whom they have done little favors. What Democrat will permit these men to crow over his dependence as a voter? In the same breath they call you "copperheads," "traitors," "barn-burners," "Crouse-murderers," and ask you to vote for men on their ticket! Remember your slanderers! Refuse to vote for a man on their ticket, and you will teach them to mend their manners!

THE NAIL CLINCHED!

White Men Not to be Disfranchised!

Senator Buckalew on Conscript Suffrage!

READ! READ! READ!

U. S. Senator Buckalew has just written a letter fully and clearly demonstrating the right of non-reporting conscripts to vote at the coming election. Senator Buckalew is one of the ablest lawyers in the United States and as he was present in the Senate, when the act of march 3, 1865, was passed, he ought to know how to construe it. Read his letter and be convinced.

SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATION.

I propose to examine and answer a question which has been recently put into public debate, involving the construction of several acts of Congress, and the constitutional relations of this State with the Federal Government. The question is, "Are men drawn in the several U. S. drafts who did not report for duty, disqualified as voters at elections held by virtue of the Constitution and laws of this State?" A further question, connected with this, is, "Are the State officers of election authorized by law and bound by duty to examine the qualification of a voter as a responding drafted man, and to reject his vote for dereliction of duty under the United States laws?"

I affirm two propositions upon this subject of inquiry, and shall support them by such arguments and authority as seem to me decisive.

The first is, that every qualification of suffrage in Pennsylvania, save naturalization of persons of foreign birth, is fixed by the Constitution of the State; and that neither the Legislature of the State nor the Congress of the United States can change those qualifications in the slightest particular. The second proposition is, that the election boards, or officers of election, in this State, are not authorized to try or determine any question whatever under the draft laws of the United States, nor to reject the ballot of any person offering to vote upon the allegation that he is liable to disfranchisement under those laws.

I. Our State Constitution provides, that an elector must be a white freeman, twenty-one years old or upward; a tax-payer, unless between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age; a resident of the State for one year, unless in case of a former citizen, returning, when six months will suffice; and, finally, a resident for ten days of the election district where he offers to vote; (district residence is not required of soldiers in public service, under a recent amendment.) These are the qualifications of suffrage fixed by the people of Pennsylvania in their Constitution, and the whole of them to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken away, unless by the same power which established them. There is but one exception to the universal truth of this proposition, and it is found in the Constitution of the United States, in the provision conferring authority upon Congress to pass uniform laws of naturalization. As this special power has been vested in Congress with the assent of the State, she prescribes no rule for the naturalization of foreigners. But this is the single power, connected with suffrage qualification at her elections, unexercised or unregulated by her Constitution. It follows, that an act of the State Legislature or an act of Congress, prescribing a qualification, or creating a disqualification of suffrage at State elections, must be wholly unauthorized and void. When it was desired to extend suffrage privileges to our soldiers absent in the late war, the Legislature could not do it, and the State Constitution was amended for the purpose. And as to Congress, the case is still more clear. There is no grant of power to Congress over State suffrage in the Federal Constitution, which fact excludes all pretense of its existence. And the express grant to Congress of the power to pass uniform laws of naturalization, which have relation to State suffrage, is also inconsistent with the pretension, for the grant would not have been necessary if powers relating to citizenship and suffrage could have been implied.

The existing current debates upon suffrage in the South, may be considered in this connection. The President holds, and holds truly, that the Government of the United States cannot determine the rules of suffrage in a Southern State. The class of men called Radicals, hold that it can; but upon what ground? Why, upon the ground that the so-called States of the South are States no longer—at least not States in the Union—but conquered territories, and as such, subject to Congressional jurisdiction and interference as to suffrage and other questions. In brief, one party to the debate asserts, and the other virtually concedes the doctrine above-stated, of the exclusive power of a State in the Union to regulate suffrage for itself. Clearly, then, by the common consent of all parties, the position is established, that Congress cannot make the responding to a military draft a qualification of suffrage in Pennsylvania or any other adhering State; and the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1865, supplementary to the Conscription acts, must receive a construction which shall conform to this view of Congressional power, if its validity is to be maintained.

II. There is no power or right in boards of election to investigate or determine a question of the said act of 3d March, 1865; but, on the contrary, they are forbidden by law to enter upon such action.

1. State officers are not bound to take jurisdiction under U. S. laws and execute them. Congress can charge no such duty upon them. This was held by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be found in the 16th volume of Peters' Reports, and is the undoubted law of the land. The State might, in a proper case, charge such duties upon them and compel their performance; but this has not been done in the present case. On the contrary, the laws of the State do most expressly confine the officers of election to the examination of electoral qualifications of voters under "the Constitution and laws of the State," as will be presently shown.

2. The act of Congress does not attempt to confer any power upon State officers to secure its execution. But by the prior conscription act of 3d March, 1863, Congress *does* confer authority in cases of desertion upon courts martial to try deserters and pronounce sentence upon them. This is the sole and exclusive mode provided in the conscription laws for the trial and conviction of the deserter and for adjudging to him the punishment provided by law.

The 13th section of the act of 3d March, 1863, reads, in part, as follows:

"* * * And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the nearest post THEREAT, BY COURT MARTIAL, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrolment shall relieve him from the draft." And by section 7, of same act, it is provided, "that it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteer militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post, &c." By other sections of the same act, further provision is made for a complete system of military arrest and trial, including the procuring of evidence, the continuance of trial, when necessary, &c.—thus securing, in a regular manner, the examination of facts, a formal finding and a pronounced sentence in conformity with law. A tribunal is designated, jurisdiction conferred upon it and its proceedings subjected to regulation. And then the record of the trial and finding may be reviewed by superior authority, and the President may, in a proper case, interpose his pardoning power to remit the punishment of the person convicted.

The twenty-first section of the supplementary act of the 3d March, 1865, provides additional penalties for the crime of desertion, but the trial of the offence itself remains as fixed by the act of 1863, to wit, by court martial. Upon trial and conviction by such military court, the deserter becomes subject to the penalties affixed to his offense, whether under the former or latter statute, but such trial and conviction by court martial is indispensable to their infliction. Thus stands the question under the conscription laws of the United States; exclusive jurisdiction to military courts over cases of desertion, both to try the offense and pronounce the punishment.

3. But the State election laws still more clearly exclude the unauthorized action of election boards. The inspectors are sworn that they will not "vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person whom they shall believe to be entitled to vote according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of this commonwealth." And the general election law further enacts that "*every person*" qualified to vote according to its provisions "shall be admitted to vote" in his proper district. There are also penalties provided for such officers as may violate these plain and imperative requirements of the law.

4. For high evidence of the law upon the present subject of inquiry, I refer to the proceedings in the House of Representatives of this State at the last session, upon a particular bill pending before it. It was a bill to withdraw privileges of citizenship and the right to vote from deserters, and drafted men in default. But the bill was successfully opposed upon the ground before stated in this argument, that the qualifications of suffrage are fixed in the Constitution of the State and unaltered except by an amendment of that instrument by the people. The sound and judicious remarks of Mr. Brown, of Warren, and Col. McClure, of Franklin, (leading members of the majority in the House,) were decisive of the fate of the bill. It was dropped and its consideration never resumed.

It then plainly appears that election officers cannot reject the vote of any person who is duly qualified to vote of any under the Constitution and laws of this state, nor can they enter upon any inquiry regarding his performance of duty to the United States under the conscription laws. They can only perform the duties charged upon them by our election laws, and to the performance of which they are bound by oath.

As to proceedings against deserters and non-reporting men hereafter. By the conscription laws they may be tried before courts martial, and, if convicted, punished or pardoned according to the merits and circumstances of each case. It is a question of policy with the government whether proceedings shall be instituted or not, in any particular case, or generally throughout the country. The object of the conscription acts, including their severe penal sections, was to fill our armies. That object no longer exists. Men are not wanted. Instead of being now enlisted or drafted, they are discharged from service in great numbers. Relief to the treasury is thus secured, and additional relief is secured by dispensing with provost marshals, boards of enrollment and courts martial; in short, with all the machinery of the conscription laws, including the numerous officials required for conducting a general system of military trials under them.

But, whatever may be the policy or action of the Federal Government on this subject, it is certain that State election boards cannot take up untried draft cases and pass upon them as legatees of United States military power, or in any other capacity whatever.

C. R. BUCKALEW.

Sept. 30, 1865.

FLAG-RAISING!

Mr. Isaac Mengel, proprietor of the Mengel House, in this place, raised a large and beautiful flag, a few days ago, in front of his house, inscribed with the motto, "ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET." This is the flag of Democracy and under it the Democracy of Bedford Borough and Bedford township, will march to victory, on the 10th of October next. The stars and stripes, the banner of Democracy, has also been thrown to the breeze, by Mr. Shoemaker, of the Bedford Hotel. "Rally 'round the flag, boys, Rally once again, shouting the battle-cry of freedom!"

LONDONDERRY.—The Londonderry boys met at Palo Alto, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, and were addressed by John G. Fisher and John Palmer, Esqs. The following gentlemen acted as officers of the meeting: James Mattingly, President; Samuel Devore, Geo. W. Beales, Nicholas H. Beales, Jacob Tharp, Sol. Tharp, Samuel Voluntine, Isaac Burket, Jacob Bruner, Daniel Raley, Peter Stortz, Peter Alcright, John Tharp, Nich. Burket, John Beales, Vice Presidents. Thomas J. Porter, David Simons, John Lowry, and Thomas Mattingly, Secretaries. The returned veterans were out in force and full of enthusiasm for the Democratic cause. Hurrah for Londonderry!

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, October 6, 1865.

KEYSTONE CLUB!

A meeting of the Club will be held at the Court House, on

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.

Turn out! Rally for the White Man's Government!

A. J. SANSOM, Pres't.

BRILLIANT VICTORY!

CONNECTICUT O. K.!

HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA!

Connecticut has just voted and Negro Suffrage has been defeated by 5,000 majority! Now, boys, for Pennsylvania!—The following are the returns from Connecticut:

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Hartford, Oct. 2.—This city has given 654 majority against the amendment giving the right of suffrage to negroes. Greenwich gives a like majority of 285, and a Democratic majority for the town ticket. Norwich also gives 125 majority against the amendment.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Returns from thirty-three towns give 2800 majority against the Amendment, which is probably defeated, by from 3000 to 5000 majority.

We understand that Mr. Berkstresser, agent for the "Photograph Family Record," will in no case, sell the work except by subscription. It cannot be had in the Stores. Our readers should be ready to subscribe for the "family record" when the agent makes his visit. We understand that it cannot be had at any book store.

Mason's School House.—The invincible Democracy of the lower end of Cumberland Valley, met at Mason's School House, on Thursday evening last. President, Elias Hardinger; Vice Presidents, Francis M. Elliott, Reuben Hardinger, Levi Hardman, Levi Hardinger, John W. Rice; Secretaries, John Blair, Thos. Fisher, Geo. Elliott. Speeches were made by J. G. Fisher, John Palmer and John Blair, Esqs. Mr Blair made a most excellent address. The "lower end" of C. Valley is O. K

Hunt's School House.—A large meeting of the sterling Democracy of the upper end of C. Valley tp., was held at Hunt's School House on Saturday evening last. Daniel Miller acted as President; Wm. McClellan, Tobias Boor, Wm. Bagley, John Brown, Vice Presidents; and Joseph Hemming and Saml. Boor, Secretaries. Speeches were made by J. G. Fisher and John Palmer, Esq's. The "upper end" will do its duty.

Southampton.—The Democrats of Southampton tp., had a glorious rally at Adams' Mill, on Friday last. President, Asa Howsare, Vice Presidents, Henry Ruby, C. Barkman, Jas. Elder, Ed. Northcraft, Jesse Howsare, Alfred Northcraft, Hezekiah Barkman; Secretaries, Adam Fetter, David Roland and Joshua Howsare. Speeches were made by B. F. Meyers and Mr. Roland, of Minnesota. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the family of W. Adams, Esq., for their kind hospitality on this occasion. Southampton will do her duty

Democratic Rally.—The Democratic citizens of Broad Top tp., had a grand rally at Coffdale, on Monday last. Speeches were made by John Palmer and E. F. Kerr, Esqs. The following persons acted as officers of the meeting: President, Dr. Asa Duvall; vice presidents, Samuel Acker, John A. J. Pearson, John C. Figard, Jesse Wright, Samuel Wilson, Ira Foster; Secretaries, Patrick Dhrew, E Chilcote, D. H. Bare. A fine dinner was served up at the hotel of Patrick Dhrew, who "knows how to keep tavern," and no mistake. The Broad Top boys are all right.

Great Meeting at Rainsburg.—A monster gathering of the Democrats of Colerain took place at Rainsburg, on Thursday evening last, in front of Pannell's Hotel (one of the best country taverns in the county.) The ladies were out in force and every thing went merry as a marriage bell." Nothing happened to mar the proceedings, except the interruptions of a party of fowdies gathered in a store kept by a fellow of the name of Hotzel. The Democrats of Colerain and vicinity will remember the insults offered them from this store. Esq. James keeps a good store, is a gentleman and knows how to respect the opinions of his political opponents. Cessna's mill also makes good flour, and democratic hand-bills are not torn off its doors. If the Abolitionists of Colerain want Democratic custom, they must behave like white men; otherwise, they will find that there are stores and mills where people can go without being insulted.—The meeting was organized by the appointment of S. H. Feather, President; Prof. J. W. Hughes, Baltzer Sheetz, Wm. Rose, A. McClellan, Emanuel Shafer, Jacob Kegg, Wm. Reseler, Harvey Shafer, Geo. W. Deal, W. P. Morgart, Geo. W. Cessna, Vice Presidents; D. Croyle, W. Cessna and Reuben Smith, Secretaries. An address was delivered by B. F. Meyers. The meeting was very enthusiastic and Colerain will thunder defeat into the ranks of Abolitionism on Tuesday next.

Meeting At Stonerstown.—A large meeting of the true and tried Democracy of Liberty tp., was held at Stonerstown, on Monday evening last. GEO. F. STEEL was chosen President; Samuel Smith, James B. Jenkins, David Kensinger, Samuel Berkstresser, John C. Neary, George Dunlap, Jacob Stoler, were appointed Vice Presidents; and S. S. Fluke, Jacob Kensinger and James Roads, Secretaries. Speeches were made by J. G. Fisher, John Palmer and B. F Meyers. Liberty is O. K. The people in attendance were well entertained at the excellent hotels of Mrs. C. Tricker and Mr. John V. Besser.

Grand Rally at Centreville!—Great Uprising in Little Berks!—One of the largest meetings ever held in C. Valley, assembled at Centreville, on Saturday last. The hardy yeomanry of "the valley" were there! The soldier boys were there! The good men of all parties were there! A large delegation from Bedford was also present, among which were many soldiers. The meeting was organized by appointing ARCHIBALD BLAIR, Esq., President; Vice Presidents, Capt. Martin F. Bortz, Capt. F. M. Hafer, Lieut. Wm. Hafer, Sergt. Alex Boor, Sergt. Geo. W. Gray, Sergt. Jesse Miller; Moses Dicken, Henry Miller, Sr., Nicodemus Wertz, W. Cessna, A. Zembower, Esq., Jacob Wertz, Henry Rose, Geo. Bortz, Wm. Mason, Samuel Whip, Esq., J. Smith, and Samuel Elliott; Secretaries, Surgeon P. H. Pensyl, 56th P. V., Sergt. F. M. Slack, Josiah Zembower, Geo. W. Cessna, and Jacob S. C. Gates. Speeches were made by John G. Fisher and John Palmer, Esqs. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the whole Democratic ticket.

Cavender's Store.—The eastern end of Southampton had a fine meeting at Cavender's, on Saturday last. Rev. James Pennell acted as President; Reilly Leasure, David Bishop, Abel Barnes, Gideon Smith, Aquilla Smith, and Joseph Mory, as Vice Presidents; and Abraham Bishop, J. Cavender and W. H. Smith as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by B. F. Meyers.

Snake Spring.—The Democrats of Snake Spring tp., held a large meeting at Hartley's School house, on Tuesday evening last. President, Geo. Smouse, Sr., Vice Presidents, H. W. Reed, Sol. Reighard, Abr. Koons, John Filan, N. N. Koons, Geo. Shearer, W. Criesinger; Secretaries, Henry Smouse, Jos. P. Mortimore, W. Cessna. Speeches were made by H. W. Fisher and B. F. Meyers. Snake Spring is all right.

A BOMB SHELL!

One of the Editors Who WAS "Humbugged."

The "Inquirer" is taken in by a Deserter!

"Soldiers, read THIS Letter!"

In last week's *Inquirer* appeared a letter purporting to have been written by one Allen Cobbler, whose name was, by mistake, placed upon the list of vice presidents of the late Democratic meeting at Schellsburg. The following from a *true* soldier, exposes Cobbler in a manner which neither he nor his indiscreet medical friend will relish:

Schellsburg, October 2, 1865.

I am not in the habit of writing for newspapers, nor of wasting my time in looking after other people's affairs, and yet where I was located for the last three years, I was accustomed to return fire whether the shot was "solid" or an empty shell, as the one to which I am replying at present. Justice to myself and those with whom I was associated while in the service of my country, demands that the *brave* soldier correspondent of the "Inquirer," of last week, be set in his true position. I intend to deal with the veteran only as a soldier, as I care nothing about his political views.

Allow me to look over his character as a soldier. Our regiment, the 138th P. V., was organized the 29th day of August, 1862. On the march from the Relay House to Maryland Heights, the not-to-be-humbugged soldier deserted the ranks and returned home, where he remained until he was hunted down by the very men who now aid him in getting up his beautiful letter of the 25th ult.—But this gentleman speaks very bravely. Hear him!:

"We (Mr. C. and the *post* doctor) fought rebels in the south, &c. What else did he expect to fight? But whom, I wonder, was the soldier fighting when he lay in the clearing back of Schellsburg? With what enemy was he battling when he was being escorted through our borough by a squad of cavalry? How was he heedling his country when in Bedford jail, prior to being sent back to the Rip Raps. But he was not taken to the Rip Raps. Why not? It was not the fault of any of his now would-be-friends. The very men on whom he now turns his back and calls *blackguards, copperheads, and men needing the degradation of the soldier*—DID NOT THEY, BY PETITION, SAVE HIM FROM THE PUNISHMENT TO WHICH HE WAS JUSTLY ENTITLED? What base ingratitude!

These are facts, Mr. Editor, which every soldier of our regiment well knows; FACTS which, for the sake of Mr. Cobbler, would not have been made public, had he not attempted to deface the fair and hard won fame of the Democratic soldiers at Schellsburg. Remember, fellow soldiers, all are not Democrats who profess to be. Actions speak louder than words. Respectfully yours,

JAMES NAUGLE,
Late of Co. D, 138th Reg't P. V.

A FIRE ALONG THE WHOLE LINE!

The Soldiers Charge The Enemy!

The Negro-Suffrage-ites Must Skedaddle!

HURRAH! HURRAH! HURRAH!

The following patriotic Address has been issued by the undersigned soldiers, whom we recognize as among the bravest and most gallant men who went out to fight under the flag of our country. Hundreds of additional signatures would have been appended, but the Address was circulated in only a few districts, the time being too short to get it before all the returned soldiers. The soldiers signing this address belonged to the 55th, 138th, 184th and 70th P. V., and some to other organizations. Soldiers, read what your comrades say and join them in their noble work.

To The People of Bedford County:

The undersigned, having served in the army of the United States, and fought, as they think, for the restoration of the Union, take this method of entering their solemn protest against the doctrine of the men who now declare that the repentant people of the South *must be kept out of the Union.* The Union must be restored, or the privations and sacrifices of the last four years, will have been made in vain. Our comrades, whose silent dust sleeps upon a thousand battle-fields, gave their lives to restore the Union, and we cannot now stand by and see the fruits of their noble sacrifice blasted and destroyed. We, therefore, feel it our duty to call upon all men, of every party, to oppose with all their efforts the machinations of those politicians who are now trying to prevent the restoration of the Union. We appeal to our fellow citizens to vote for no man who will not publicly avow himself in favor of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and opposed to Negro Suffrage and every other stumbling-block in the way of the restoration of the Union for which we fought and for which our comrades bled and died. Let no man, least of all any soldier, vote for candidates upon a platform which does not repudiate Negro Suffrage and which fails to endorse Andrew Johnson's Restoration Policy. Col. W. W. H. Davis, candidate for Auditor General, and Col. John P. Linton, for Surveyor General, *are in favor of the restoration of the Union and opposed to Negro Suffrage*, whilst their opponents are placed upon a platform, which declares that the Southern States must be held in subjugation, as conquered territory, and thus kept out of the Union, and which does not say one word against Negro Suffrage.

Frederick Mowry,	David Smith,
John Corley,	John P. Smith
Thomas Mower,	Lewis Kipp,
Benjamin Corley,	Adam Comp,
Lewis Wambaugh,	Henry Hildebrandt,
Jacob Herbrant, Jr.,	Samuel S. Burket,
Andrew Warner,	Jeremiah Taylor,
John Shippey,	James Taylor,
Albert Corley, Jr.,	John C. Pfeiffer,
David Myers,	Jacob L. Albright,
Edward Straney,	Winston Raley,
Espy A. Lehman,	Solomon R. Tharp,
William Lehman,	Peter Albright,
John J. Ritchey,	Samuel C. Valentine,
Henry C. Ritchey,	Daniel Raley,
William Sleek,	Isaac Burket,
Henry C. Lehman,	Tobias Boor,
Albert L. Burkett,	Jacob Tharp,
Joseph Newcomer,	Joseph Hoyman,
Wm. H. Wray,	Philip Bender,
Geo. W. Beals,	Ephraim Reinard,
Nicholas H. Beals,	James R. Vickroy
James Naugle,	Reuben Hardinger,
Joseph M. Cook,	Francis M. Elliott,
Henderson J. Souser,	Thomas Fisher,
F. A. Sellers,	David M. Dicken,
George W. Holler,	Jacob Bruner,
Adam Diehl,	Thos. D. Kurtz,
William Bagley,	Joseph Hemming,
David H. Dair,	Levi F. Shaffer,
Andrew J. Penrod	[illegible]
T. Werning,	Samuel Statler,
David Miller,	Isaac Nicodemus,
Jacob A. Hite,	Bernard Hite,
Jacob Otto,	George Slack,
A. Lightingstar,	A. F. Foorman,
J. K. Sproul,	Samuel Crouse.
Lawrence D fi augh,	Thomas T. Keely.
William M. Adams,	W. A. Boor,
Peter Steckman,	James P. Brown,
John F. Cook,	Samuel Walker,
William Earnest,	Jerry Brown,

Henry H. Bagley.

C. Valley, Oct. 2, 1865.

Mr. Editor:

In resuming our review commenced in last week's number of the Gazette, allow me to assure my unknown friend, "Alexus," in his "out of the way place in the country" that I will handle him as tenderly as the *nature* of the case will admit—I do not wish to produce unnecessary nervous excitement. The fact is, he has committed a grave error; having assailed the fair fame of our people in this valley, and "justice must be done if the heavens fall." Our author gives us information relative to the number of "skedaddlers from the draft," and the cause which produced it. *Thirty* citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and county of Bedford, robbed of their loyalty, deprived of their patriotism; impelled to turn their backs upon the *dear old flag*; exiled from their friends and families; concealing themselves in dens and caves, or seeking refuge in distant States; and all this mischief—all this social and moral disorder—all this suffering! brought about by the "teaching" of that *vile, loathsome* sheet, the "Bedford Gazette." Wonderful! Mr. Editor, is it really true? Are you that monster of iniquity—that wily serpent which has entered in and blighted the flowers and blasted the fruits of this *little* paradise? Will you acquaint me with the secret of your extraordinary power over the masses? To be somewhat serious, however, I presume if you do not possess the *superior* light enjoyed by the favored "Alexus," you claim at least *fidelity* to your principles, and act in accordance with your convictions of duty. With regard to this skedaddling operation, it is very likely that our learned friend is as wide of the mark as he was in the "shad" illustration. These *innocent* fellows—with the inimitable Falstaff, no doubt, thought that "discretion was the better part of valor." They lived in an "out of the way place," hemmed in on all sides, unacquainted with the outer world—some of them probably had never been beyond the shadows of their native mountains—their social and domestic attachments were strong—they comprehended not the nature of the struggle, nor understood the great question of government. They could not see the necessity of fighting against those whom they had been taught to regard as their brethren. In short, *personal safety*—the love of life, prevails over every other instinct and feeling. Grievously they erred. Now, seeing their error, they regret it. Would it not be magnanimous to pity and forgive them? The aspersion of *disloyalty* cast by implication upon our people, *really* disquiets my nerves. Is not the young man mistaken? True, there are different views amongst us with regard to what constitutes the thing called loyalty. Some are in favor of "the constitution as it was;" *others* "as it is" and others "as it should be." Who of us can bring order out of this chaotic mass. Our Editors disagree. Our *great legal lights* cannot attend to us, having to direct State affairs at Harrisburg, and see after important matters in Washington. When it comes to splitting hairs and solving constitutional problems, we old men are at fault. *Absolutely mystified.* What do we know about "Blackstone" or the Law of England or the "Bill of Rights" or the "Articles of Confederation" or the reserved rights of States or the powers of legislative bodies?

I told you before that we cannot quite keep up with the rapid march of human progress. But one thing *we do* know, that is, *We love our country, our whole country* and desire the *unity* and *prosperity* of the whole. Moreover, we honor "Our Rulers" and try to obey the laws *so far as we understand them.* Mr. Editor, *is that* loyalty? We wish to be right on this vital point and will submit to another test.—Unfold the "starry flag"—read the declaration of Independence—Bring forward a string of resolutions—Strike up "Hail Columbia" or "Yankee Doodle" and the Spirit of '76 will burn within us. Our hearts in their pulsations will keep time to the music of the Union!—*Surely we must be loyal.* As an evidence that we are not mistaken in this matter? When Petersburg had been evacuated and Richmond had fallen, and Lee had surrendered and the great Southern Confederacy had collapsed, and the people of the great North were rejoicing over the national triumph and the return of peace, some of our citizens, who had escaped the privations of camp life, and the perils of war, by being over age, paying commutation, hiring substitutes, being physically defective, or otherwise, *actually hung* the "Arch Traitor" Jefferson Davis (in effigy) long before the government at Washington had definitely granted its military and civil tribunals for the punishment of treason, or shadowed forth a plan of "reconstruction." Does not that "speak volumes" in favor of the loyalty of our people. If all who formerly looked upon us with suspicion, are not *now* convinced that we are all right, on the subject of Loyalty, where is the use of facts or logic! Two or three very interesting points in the communication of "Alexus" have not yet been reached. We had thought to have concluded our strictures with this article, but must not impose upon the kindness of the publisher, or the patience of his readers. Shall we now spare our *valiant*, and *learned* friend, or simply take a breathing spell, and up and at him again?

JUSTICE.

[For the Gazette.]

Messrs Editors:—

It will be seen by the published notices that the annual examination of teachers is soon to begin, and teachers and directors can, if they will, aid us greatly in this work.

Teachers can aid us by coming *prepared.* Heretofore, many have come without pen, pencil, paper, ink, or books of any kind. Some such have been supplied by us, others have borrowed of their neighbors, and still others have been compelled to drag through the day, as best they could, under such circumstances. Those wishing to acquit themselves creditably will do well to bring with them good pens, good ink, good paper, Brooks' Intellectual Arithmetic and McGuffy's or Osgood's 5th reader. They can also aid us by coming *in time.* Those who straggle in after the day's work is begun, as many are in the habit of doing, not only add greatly to our labor and retard the examination of others, but they make it impossible for us to give them a fair and [illegible] examination, and consequently often get worse marks than they could otherwise show themselves entitled to. The doubts are always considered against such laggards, in marking their certificates.

Directors can aid us by making an effort to secure the attendance of enough applicants for all their schools. This we think can, in most instances, be done if the proper effort be made. Teachers are as easily hunted up before the examination as after. If present and examined in presence of the board as the law intends, they can be articled with at once, and there is no further trouble about it. If enough are not present, the chances are that all the schools can not be supplied. Few are willing to make a trip to Bedford for a private examination, in order to secure a school at the meagre compensation paid by most of our districts.

Directors can also aid us by having the school-houses, in which the examinations are to be held, opened and put in proper order, and if the weather be cold, warmed, before nine o'clock. It is impossible for us to get there much before this time, and if the house is locked, and the key to be hunted before it can be opened: if the weather is cold and there is neither fire nor wood, nor axe to chop it with, all which has frequently happened, the examination must begin late and consequently often be continued late in the night to the great inconvenience and annoyance of all concerned. It certainly is not asking too much when we request directors to see that their school-houses are opened and put in proper order in good season. It is no part of our work to hunt keys, borrow axes, or cut wood, and we object to doing it especially when we have quite as much within the strict line of duty, as we can attend to.

If directors and teachers will aid us in the particulars above mentioned, we shall be under many obligations.

J. W. DICKERSON, Co. Supt.

—MARRIED—

Cook—Adams.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in this place, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 3d, by Rev. Thomas Heyden, Mr. William Cook, of Fort Wayne City, Indiana, and Miss Mary Adams, of this borough.

☞ The happy couple have our best wishes for their prosperity. May their life be long and full of happiness.

Gonden—Palmer.—In Schellsburg, on the 22d ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Lewis N. Gonden, of this county, to Miss Carrie Palmer, of Somerset county.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Broad Top Coal Lands

FOR SALE.

Estate of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster deceased.

Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the Administrators of the estate of said deceased, will sell peremptorily, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the "PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE," the following described coal lands, late of said deceased, to wit:

No. 3. Containing 145 ACRES AND 92 PERCHES, neat measure, situate in Broad Top township, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

No. 4. Containing 228 ACRES AND 122 PERCHES, neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted in the name of John Cook.

No. 5. Containing 178 ACRES AND 22 PERCHES, neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid, in the name of William Lane.

No. 6 Containing 404 ACRES AND 51 PERCHES, neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted to William Foster.

No. 7. Containing 189 ACRES AND 7 PERCHES, neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 8. Containing 383 ACRES AND 35 PERCHES, neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 9. Containing 11 ACRES AND 122 PERCHES, neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Tracts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9 are situated contiguous, on Sandy Run, which empties into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, near above Hopewell, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a branch of which road has been graded up said run to or near said land. These six tracts are all good coal lands and form one of the best coal estates in the Broad Top coal field, and can be mined on Sandy Run, and Six Mile Run. They can be mined together, or each of the tracts can be mined separately, advantageously.

No. 6, is situated several miles from the above tracts, near the head of Sandy Run; is a good coal tract and set with excellent timber.

A map of the lands can be seen or had by applying to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Any further information desired before the sale can be had by addressing the Administrators, at Lancaster, or the Hon. Samuel L. Russell, at Bedford, Pa.

Terms: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of January, 1866.

W. CARPENTER,
H. B. SWARR,
Admr's. de bonis non of John N. Lane, dec'd.

M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 6, 1865.

Administrators' Sale

Of Valuable Morrison's Cove Land.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Jacob Schnebley, late of Fulton county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1865, at 1 o'clock, all that certain valuable limestone farm or tract of land, situate in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Sharp's heirs, David Stuckey, Samuel Tester and others, containing about 110 acres strict measure, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered, having a

Log Dwelling House, Stable, &c.,

thereon erected. There is also a good spring of water upon the premises.

Also, there will be sold at the same time, all that certain lot of ground, situate near Lafayetteville, in South Woodberry township, adjoining lands of John B. Furry, David Diltz, Peter Sumner and others, containing 3 acres, more or less, with a Plank Dwelling House thereon erected—water convenient. Terms made known on day of sale.

BENJAMIN F. SIPE,
SUSAN SCHNEBLEY,
Administrators.

October 6, 1865.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, within two miles of Palo Alto, in Londonderry township, Bedford county, Pa., on

Friday, the 27th day of October, 1865,

the following described valuable real estate, late the property of Jacob Cook, deceased:

No. 1. All that certain well-known and valuable tract of land, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, Pa., formerly known as the Charles Hoyman property, adjoining lands of James Mattingly and others, containing one hundred and twenty two acres and one hundred perches, more or less, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, about 30 acres of excellent bottom land, about 20 acres in meadow, with a frame house, barn, and grist mill in good running order, a new saw mill, mill-house, cooper shop, wagon shed, corn crib, and other buildings thereon erected—there is also an apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

No. 2. A tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing about 425 acres, adjoining the above.

No. 3. A tract of land, situate in same township, adjoining lands of Henry Cook, Jacob Will and others, containing 141 acres and 82 perches, more or less, about five acres cleared, with a log house thereon erected.

Terms—One-third on the 1st of April, 1866, when deed will be made and possession delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds upon the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

DENNIS COOK,
JESSE COOK,
Trustees.

October 6, 1865.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of Joseph R. Derborrow, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Carper, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, dec'd., to wit: John Carper, residing in the county of Bureau, Illinois; Frederick Carper, Jacob Carper, Polly, intermarried with John Keagy, the last three mentioned residing in the county of Bedford; Philip Carper, residing in the county of Bureau, Illinois; Christopher Carper, Samuel Carper, residing in the county of Fulton, Illinois; Catharine, intermarried with John Berkstresser, residing in the county of Decatur, Illinois; Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Frederick, the last two residing in the county of Bureau, Illinois; Margaret, intermarried with Jacob Smith, residing in the county of Bedford, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the third Monday, 20th day, of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

October 6, 1865.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, Pa., deceased, by virtue of the authority and direction in said will contained, will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1865,

all the following described two valuable farms or tracts of land, to wit: The one thereof being formerly the mansion property of said deceased, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Frederick Rininger, George W. Vickroy and others, containing about 250 acres more or less, about 175 acres thereof cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a good

Two Story Frame Weatherboarded Dwelling House, a large Frame Barn, a good Stable

sufficient for 20 head of horses, and other out-buildings thereon erected. There is also a large spring of excellent water convenient to the house, a large Apple Orchard, and plenty of other choice fruit, to wit: Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, &c., upon the premises.

Also—There will be sold at the same time and place, one other tract of land, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel Buck, George Kiringer, Tobias Barnes and others, containing 146 acres and 13 perches, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, the balance of the tract is well covered with Pine, Oak, Chestnut and other valuable timber. There is also a spring of good water upon the premises.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

GEORGE H. SLEEK, Ex'r.

October 6, 1865.

Public Sale

Of Valuable Morrison's Cove Land.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, and trusted for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1865, at 11 o'clock, all that certain valuable limestone farm or tract of land, situate in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Garber, David Stuckey, Jacob Schnebley's heirs and others, containing 88 acres neti measure, about 60 acres cleared and underfence, and in good state of cultivation, with a good

Two Story Plank Dwelling House, new Bank Barn and other out buildings

thereon erected. There are also two never-failing springs of excellent water, and an apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

Terms:—One-third to remain in the property during the lifetime of the widow, at the option of the purchaser, he paying the interest thereon annually. Balance, one-half in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
Adm'r. and Trustee for the sale of G. Sharp's real estate.

October 6, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of Jacob L. Moy, dec'd., that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ASA S. STUCKEY, Executor.

October 6, 1865.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,
House-Furnishing Goods,
WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND
COAL OIL.
Pocket Books and Pipes.
THE FINEST
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 70 kegs of

BURDEN'S GOVERNMENT HORSE SHOES,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Oct. 6. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER. GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron, and Tinbusiness

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best material and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Tea Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Oct. 6-3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance in the hands of Michael Fauck, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of John Cessna, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., where and when all interested can attend if they think proper.

J. B. CESSNA, Auditor.

September 29, 1865.

Teachers' Examinations.

Bloody Run and West Providence (Bloody Run), and East Providence (Householder's), Saturday, October 7.

Londonderry (Bridgeport), and Cumberland Valley (Centreville) Monday Oct. 16.

Harrison (Buffalo Mills), Tuesday Oct. 17.

Juniata (Buena Vista), Wednesday Oct. 18.

Schellsburg and Napier (Schellsburg), Thursday October 19

St. Clair (Eight Square), Friday Oct. 20.

Union (Mowry's Mills), Saturday Oct. 21.

South Woodberry (Enterprise), Monday Oct. 23.

Middle Woodberry (Woodberry), Tuesday Oct. 24.

Liberty (Stonerstown), Wednesday Oct. 25.

Broad Top (Hopewell), and Hopewell (Dasher's), Thursday Oct. 26.

Snake Spring (Hartley's), Friday Oct. 27.

Monroe (Clearville), Saturday Oct. 28

Colerain (Brick Church), Monday Oct. 30.

Bedford Borough and Bedford Township, and special examination for all who could not attend any of the above, Tuesday October, 31.

☞ Examinations to begin at 9 o'clock. Those wishing to be examined, *must be present promptly at that time.*

J. W. DICKERSON, Co. Sup.

September 29, 1865.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865,

the real estate of Jacob Shuss, dec'd, consisting of

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, of land, in Snake Spring township, about 75 acres cleared, 10 of which are good meadow, the balance being well timbered, adjoining lands of Jacob Lingenfelter, Henry Hershberger and others. The improvements are a story and a half log

Dwelling House and Double Log Barn,

and other out buildings. There are also TWO ORCHARDS OF CHOICE FRUIT, containing from 150 to 200 trees. There are five or six springs of never failing water on the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock m. when terms will be made known.

DANIEL SHUSS, Adm'r.

September 29, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the 21st day of October, next, at 2 o'clock of said day, a certain tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Joseph Smith, and Ephraim Clingerman, containing 202 acres, with a log house and good double log barn thereon erected; about 65 acres are cleared, part meadow; also, a good young orchard hereon, late the property of John Robinson, deceased. Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale.

NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r.

September 29, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Andrew Crisman, survivor of Wm. Crisman, dec'd., administrators of William Crisman, dec'd., who was surviving administrator of the estate of Valentine Wertz, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of John Cessna, Esq., in Bedford, on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where and when all interested can attend if they see proper.

J. B. CESSNA, Auditor.

September 29, 1865.

FALL—1865.

The undersigned have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our entire stock for CASH, we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the best stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

Terms—CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞ Where credit is extended, in all cases, after six months, INTEREST will be added thereto.

Sept. 29, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors.

ALL WOOL DELAINES, " "

ALL WOOL REPS, " "

ALL WOOL PLAIDS, " "

BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., &c.,

embracing the newest and most elegant styles we have yet offered for sale in Bedford.

Sept. 29. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK WOOL and THIBET SHAWLS,

Also, the new ZEPHYR SHAWLS!

Cheap at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 29.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Great supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best quality, just opened at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 29.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS AND SACK COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.

Also—Gents French Flannel Traveling Shirts, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 29.

CARPETINGS.

All Wool RAG, LIST, HEMP and VENITIAN CARPETINGS. Also, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *if extra quality*, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing at the Willow Grove, in Snake Spring township, about the 6th inst., a Brindle Cow, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH MORTIMORE.

September 29, 1865.

BEDFORD NURSERIES,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 100,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Sept.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianne Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds 4, 5, 6, 8, 4, Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 2, 1865.

Mill Seat for Sale.

I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

JESSE WILLIS.

June 16, 1865—3m.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND LADIES.

We are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Wine and Cider Press, the dryest Clothes Wringer, and the most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champaign, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure $1,000 before Christmas. The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars, terms, &c., by Circular. Address HALL, REED & CO.,

August 18. No. 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly [illegible] Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle,

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, '65—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

HORSES

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

CATTLE.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,

Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Aug. 11—1y

The above medicines can be had at manufacturers prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va.

HOGS

CATTLE

HORSES

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., trustee for certain specified creditors of H. S. King, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,

Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE:

JOHN ALSIP, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence in St. Clair township, on Wednesday October 11th, 1865, Two Head of Horses, One Dearborn Wagon, Buggy & two sets Harness. Seven Milch Cows, Ten head of fat Cattle, Six fat Hogs and a lot of Sheep. Windmill, Cutting box and Sled, Beds, Bedsteads and bedding, four Cupboards, two Bureaus, Cooking-stove, 2 ten-plate stoves, two Dining tables, Breakfast table & chairs, two Copper Kettles, a lot of Carpeting together with a great variety of Household and Kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to insert—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock of said day —A reasonable credit will be given. NATHAN H. WOLF.

September 22nd, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of George W. Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

REUBEN HARDINGER,

August 25—6t* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of William J. Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make [illegible] payment, and those having claims with present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CESSNA, Adm'r.

August 18—6t

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS

Just received and for sale cheap, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING,

For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN, from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up, or 6 yards for a dollar, at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA, White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at

SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at

June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at

June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at

June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and look at our stock of BLACK FRENCH CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, Just opened at A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.

July 21.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

The Great Show OF

New Summer Goods

NOW GOING ON AT

P. A. REED'S STORE.

No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summer Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMMER WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, et cetera, et cetera. We also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

unsurpassed in beauty and excellence, which we sell Cheaper than the Cheapest. Our

GROCERIES

are always of the best in the market,

☞Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

We return our thanks to our customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

July 14. P. A. REED

$10 to $20 Dollars per day.

Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tyings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,

MILLER & DIAL,

July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Robison, late of Southampton township, dec'd., and that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r.

Agust 18—6t*

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.

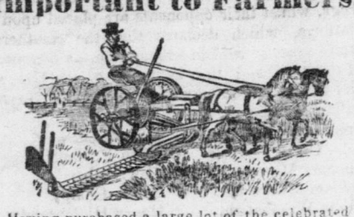
Angust 11, 1865.*

A Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PATRICK DREW.

July 7, 1865.

Important to Farmers.



Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated

"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"

before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY.

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

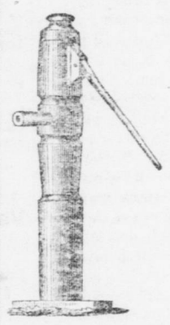
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1865.—1y

GREAT SALE

OF

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:---

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each $20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,000 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,

36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

NEW GRIST MILL

AND LIMESTONE FARM

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford township, for sale, together with 132 acres of limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair of chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford and the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year. The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon, of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Weight saw mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c., thereon erected. It is on Cove Creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustible. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

JONATHAN BOWSER.

August 11, 1865—3m

NANCY A. FRY, by her next friend PHILIP RHOADS, vs. JEREMIAH FRY. } In the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bedford, No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862, Plu. Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And now, September 4, 1865, the Court, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., attorney for the above named Nancy A. Fry, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Jeremiah Fry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, Pro'th'y.

Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Sept. 13, 1865.

Same vs Same } No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862, Pluries Subpœna in Libel for Divorce; issued to Nov. Term, 1865, &c. Sept. 4, 1865, on motion, E. M. Alsip appointed commissioner to take testimony, find facts, and make return to said Court at next term, Nov. 20, 1865.

To Jeremiah Fry and all parties interested.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed as above stated, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1865, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Commissioner.

September 15, 1865.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

CRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN.

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins, Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres, 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15. 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of much experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.